

§ 63.2993 What test methods must I use in conducting performance tests?

(a) Use EPA Method 1 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) for selecting the sampling port location and the number of sampling ports.

(b) Use EPA Method 2 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) for measuring the volumetric flow rate.

(c) Use EPA Method 316 or 318 (40 CFR part 63, appendix A) for measuring the concentration of formaldehyde.

(d) Use the method contained in appendix A of this subpart or the resin purchase specification and the vendor specification sheet for each resin lot for determining the free-formaldehyde content in the urea-formaldehyde resin.

(e) Use the method in appendix B of this subpart for determining product loss-on-ignition.

§ 63.2994 How do I verify the performance of monitoring equipment?

(a) Before conducting the performance test, you must take the steps listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Install and calibrate all process equipment, control devices, and monitoring equipment.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the continuous monitoring system (CMS) according to § 63.8(e) which specifies the general requirements and requirements for notifications, the site-specific performance evaluation plan, conduct of the performance evaluation, and reporting of performance evaluation results.

(b) If you use a thermal oxidizer, the temperature monitoring device must meet the performance and equipment specifications listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) The temperature monitoring device must be installed either at the exit of the combustion zone of each thermal oxidizer, or at the location specified by the manufacturer. The temperature monitoring device must also be installed in a location before any heat recovery or heat exchange equipment, and it must remain in the same location for both the performance test and the continuous monitoring of temperature.

(2) The recorder response range must include zero and 1.5 times the average temperature required in § 63.2984(a)(1).

(3) The measurement method or reference method for calibration must be a National Institute of Standards and Technology calibrated reference thermocouple-potentiometer system or an alternate reference subject to the approval of the Administrator.

§ 63.2995 What equations must I use to determine compliance?

(a) *Percent reduction for formaldehyde.* To determine compliance with the percent reduction formaldehyde emission standard, use equation 1 of this section as follows:

$$E_f = \frac{M_i - M_o}{M_i} \times 100 \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

E_f = Formaldehyde control efficiency, percent.

M_i = Mass flow rate of formaldehyde entering the control device, kilograms (pounds) per hour.

M_o = Mass flow rate of formaldehyde exiting the control device, kilograms (pounds) per hour.

(b) *Formaldehyde mass emissions rate.* To determine compliance with the kilogram per megagram (pound per ton) formaldehyde emission standard, use equation 2 of this section as follows:

$$E = \frac{M}{P} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

E = Formaldehyde mass emissions rate, kilograms (pounds) of formaldehyde per megagram (ton) of fiberglass mat produced.

M = Formaldehyde mass emissions rate, kilograms (pounds) per hour.

P = The wet-formed fiberglass mat production rate during the emissions sampling period, including any material trimmed from the final product, megagrams (tons) per hour.

(c) *Urea-formaldehyde (UF) resin solids application rate.* To determine the UF resin solids application rate, use equation 3 of this section as follows: